

Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1810.

2757.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILE BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES J. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segars,

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be among the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 19th instant, a negro man, named TONY, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slender in his form and has a good countenance. The above reward will be given for detecting the subscriber, or committing him to some jail. If taken out of this state an additional compensation will be made.

Rushrod Washington,

Mount Vernon, near Alexandria

March 28.

Robert Gray.

March 20.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET, Has lately received for sale the following or titles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the commercial relations of the United States with England.

Zolliker's Sermons on Education.

Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames' works.

Mrs. Chapman's works.

Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to subscribers 2 dolls. 50 cts. in boards.

Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols. octavo.

The works of President Edwards, 8 vols. octavo.

The works of Dr. Rush, 6 vols. octavo.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hutchinson's Xenophon.

Murphy's Lucian.

Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.

American Register, vol. 5th.

Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina, 2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray for the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on the Epistles, and a new American Dispensatory, all now publishing by subscription in stock.

For Sale at Public Auction, On Friday the 6th day of April next at four o'clock, on the premises,

Two valuable Lots of Ground, each twenty four feet front on Washington street, and distant from King street one hundred feet. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Richard Lewis.

March 28.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by

COTTON & STEWART,

Price 1 Dollar,

GLENCARN;

or

THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH, A NOVEL.

By GEORGE WATTERSTON, Esq. Of Washington City, Author of the Lawyer and Child of Fortune.

The celebrity of this author's "LAW-YER," and "CHILD OF FORTUNE," induced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLEN-CARN is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish, that the American reviewers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract their attention.

Feb. 6.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from John Potts and Elizabeth his wife to the subscriber, will be sold by public auction, on Saturday the 14th of April next, to the highest bidder, on the premises, sundry Lots or pieces of Ground, situate on Water, Union, and Cameron streets, in the town of Alexandria. A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, they giving their notes with approved endorsers, and negotiable in the bank of Alexandria for the several instalments and a lien on the property as a further security.

Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

March 29.

LANDING,

From schooner Rising Sun, and for sale by Lawrason and Fowle,

Five bales Beerboon Gurrahs.

April 3.

Christopher Neale,

King street, two doors above Royal street, and nearly opposite the late house of Wilmer and Danister, having lately received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, in addition to his former stock on hand, offers for sale

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT,

Among which are the following articles:

Imperial, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, Madeira, Malaga, Port, Lisbon & Sherry Wines, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Croix and New England Rum, French Brandy, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars in barrels and hogsheads, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Chocolate, Raisins, Kegs, Spanish Segars and Mustard in boxes, Richmond and Philadelphia Chewing Tobacco in kegs, Snuff in bottles and oysters, Writing and Wrapping Paper in rheams, Pepper, Pimento, Coffee and Filberts in bags, Nutmegs, Allum, Figlie, Starch, Indigo and Copperas, double and single refined Salt Petre, Gunpowder and Shot, &c. & &c. All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail.

He has a large and commodious WINE HOUSE on the corner of King and St. Asaph streets, to rent till the first of August next, or he will store fish in it on the most reasonable terms.

April 3.

The distinguished running horse

TOP-GALLANT,

SIXTEEN and a half hands high, will stand the ensuing season at Woolstock, Fauquier county, and be put to mares for Twenty Dollars, dischargeable before the first day of August with sixteen.

The pedigree and performances of this highly celebrated horse, will be published in hand bills.

James Bates for
B. M. Carter.

April 3.

Plaster Paris and Clover Seed.

Landing from the Schooner Hero, Captain Pierce,

A quantity of Plaster of Paris and Clover Seed.

ALSO,

15 hds. molasses

30 bbls. N. E. rum

40 do. apples

3 pipes Lisbon wine

For sale by

John C. Ladd.

April 3.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living

near Fairfax Court House, on the fifth

inst. a negro girl, named NANCY, about

18 years old, rather tall than otherwise, to-

lerable likely, dark complexion, thin visage,

full mouth, has no marks of the whip nor any

other visible marks about her; took with

her a new yarn frock, striped red and white;

several frocks of calico, a new green muslin

bonnet, and some other cloathing. I will give

Ten Dollars reward for securing her in any

place so that I get her again, and all reasonable

charges if brought home. She has some con-

nections in Alexandria and Leesburg, per-

haps she may make to one of those towns, I

forewarn all persons from assisting her off,

concealing or hiring of her.

Coleman Lewis.

March 13.

FOR SALE,

At public auction, on the premises, on

Friday the 6th day of April next at four

o'clock,

A Lot of Ground,

(In fee simple) twenty five feet front on

Washington street, nearly opposite Mr. Jacob Hoffman's Sugar House. There are on

the premises two Dwelling Houses, both of

which are under rent. A liberal credit will

be given.

Alexander Perry.

March 20.

40 or 50 bales Cotton,

or a few hogsheads Tobacco, would be taken on

freight on board the ship United States or

Virginia Keys, if applicable is immediately

made.

Jacob Morgan.

Who will give cash for good Maryland or

Virginia Tobacco, & white oak hogshead and

barrel staves.

March 30.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugar of

a superior quality in casks, weighing from

18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on ge-

norous terms, on application to

James Patton,

or

Marsteller & Young.

March 18.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from William Wilson to the subscriber, to secure the

payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale upon the

respective premises, on Wednesday, the 25th

day of April next, several parcels of Ground

lying upon Fairfax, Water, Queen streets

and a 20 foot alley, in the town of Alexan-

drina, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the

purchaser giving notes with approved endor-

sors for the payment of the purchase mon-

ey negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

and deeds of trust upon the property as a fur-

ther security.

James Keith, Trustee.

March 31.

Bryan Hampson, & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Country Gazette, 3 Dollars.
Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

Congress of the United States,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. EMOTT'S SPEECH.
On Mr. Macon's bill on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. EMOTT said if any apology should be thought necessary for his rising at such a late hour, he hoped it would be found in the importance of the subject under discussion. It was not his intention to consume much of the time of the house and he should not have taken a part in the debate, but from the consideration that he thought he could present a few ideas which appeared to him material towards a correct decision, and which had not been noticed. Many gentleman have talked so much of England and France, that they have almost forgotten that we are legislating for our own country. If we pass or reject the bill on your table, it should be to advance the interest of America; its bearing on either of the belligerent powers is a secondary & minor consideration.

In order that he might be the better understood, he said, he would commence by recalling the attention of the house to the bill with its provisions, and state the points wherein the two branches of congress differed.

The bill as it originally went from the house of representatives had four different provisions.

1. It contained a repeal of the non-intercourse law.

2. It interdicted British and French armed vessels from entering our harbors.

3. It interdicted the entrance into our waters of British and French merchant vessels, and so far was intended to give the export trade of the country to our own ships.

4. It prohibited the importation of British and French goods except in American registered vessels laden at the place where the goods were manufactured, the attempting to secure to our ships our import trade.

The three last provisions were limited to the end of the next session and in the mean time were placed under the control of the executive who on a revocation or modification of the edicts of Great Britain & France was at liberty to declare the prohibitions at an end.

As the bill comes from the senate the two last provisions and the limitation are struck out, and it now stands a naked unqualified repeal of the non-intercourse law, and a permanent interdiction of British and French armed vessels. We are now called upon to decide whether we will pass the act thus modified or destroy the hopes of the country by adhering to the part expunged by the senate.

The bill as it now stands is by no means unobjectionable, but after the consideration which I have given it I am prepared to vote for it. A limited or qualified interdiction of the armed vessels of G. Britain and France may be proper, and during the continuance of the war it is a measure of which perhaps they ought not to complain. A permanent regulation of this kind is however without precedent and will probably call for retaliation. If the system is pressed back on us we shall certainly be the sufferers.

We have for many years had a naval force in the Mediterranean sea to protect our commerce against the Barbary powers, and we have now on our tables bills which I presume are entitled to be acted on for granting conveyances to our merchantmen bound to Europe. If our armed ships are denied the rights of hospitality in European ports, if they cannot obtain an ounce of meal or a draught of water when they arrive in Europe, it is rather difficult to understand how they can make these voyages or remain on foreign stations. Such must be their situation if France and G. Britain, and the powers dependent on or connected with them adopt a retaliatory system.

What are the benefits to result from the provision.—As it respects France, her armed vessels are not frequently seen on this side the Atlantic, and therefore I presume is not particularly aimed at her.—With respect to Great Britain we are to re-

collect, that she has, both to the north and the south of us, safe and convenient harbors in abundance, where her vessels may stop and rest, and be provided for. This regulation will not therefore prevent her ships from approaching our country or hovering on our coasts. We are therefore provoking a war of restriction and hospitality from which we have little to gain and may possibly lose much.

But notwithstanding these objections, so strongly do I wish the repeal of the non-intercourse laws, and such I know are the sentiments and expectations of the country on this subject, that I am willing to take the bill unpalatable as it has been made.

But it has been urged that the bill has been stripped of every thing valuable and ought not in its present decapitated and deformed state to be countenanced. I must beg the attention of the house while I pass in review the highly prized provisions which are so pertinaciously adhered to.—I shall be much disappointed if it does not appear that their value has been overrated.

In their most perfect form and without any impediments or countervailing regulations on the part of the European governments, the provisions which have been negatived by the senate, may confine the American import and export trade to American vessels.

That to a certain degree our own ship-owners and ship builders ought to be encouraged will not be denied. We not only by it, give employment to an useful set of men but the community at large are benefited. If we depend on foreigners to carry away our productions, we would not only give a monopoly to certain European nations, as for instance to the British during the present war, as their vessels only can reach our coast, but our sales would not be as profitable or as certain. Our merchants in our own vessels seek the best market and can therefore give the best prices. And the farmer or planter sinks in his sales but one profit and one freight.

This encouragement is already given in our protecting duties, and so effectual have they been under the fair conduct of our merchants that foreign ships seldom enter our ports. But this encouragement may be carried too far and it may well be doubted whether by driving foreigners absolutely out of market we are not prejudicing one set of our citizens for the exclusive advantage of another. Whether by absolutely prohibiting every thing like competition with our own ship owners and thus allowing them to make their own freights, we are not unduly sacrificing the agricultural to promote the shipping interest.

But is this the regulation necessary to protect or to foster our shipping interest.—As to French vessels it certainly is not required as no French merchant vessels are found in our seas. If it has any operation it must be on the British, and so it seems to be understood. We have no document before us from what we gather with certainty the exact amount of British tonnage employed in our trade, but we have such parts as will enable us to come pretty near the truth. It is stated that the whole foreign tonnage employed in our trade, is somewhere between forty and sixty thousand tons.

When it is understood that the British vessels which enter our waters are principally coasters coming from Nova Scotia with plaster of Paris, and other bulky articles, and that the same vessel arrives several times during the same year, and thus swells the list of tonnage, without adding to the number of ships, it is a fair and safe calculation that the actual amount of British shipping employed in our trade does not exceed and probably does not amount to 8000 tons. Thus then the French have no ships to be excluded, and the English but forty or fifty vessels of the smaller kind. This is indeed a small item in the amount. The addition of a few small craft will certainly be of no great advantage to our ship builders and our farmers, (I speak particularly of the country which I have the honor to represent) will be seen to suffer by the interdiction of these Nova Scotia coasters, either from the scarcity of plaster and the consequent advances on its price.

But it is said that want of employ elsewhere will greatly encrease the British shipping in our trade, that being wholly excluded from continental Europe by the French decrees, the tonnage formerly employed in the European trade, will be turned toward this country, and that therefore the interdiction is necessary for the protection, perhaps the existence, of our shipping interest. Is there any danger of this? Those who think so reason on the French decrees as many formerly reasoned about the embargo: they regard them in the abstract as being a complete barrier to the

introduction of English goods on the continent and an actual inhibition of all intercourse with the British. In the same manner gentlemen believed that our embargo would prevent our productions finding their way to England, and keep British goods out of the country. But such was not the effect of our embargo, and such assuredly is not the practical effect of the French decrees, nor will it ever be. As soon as our people began themselves to feel the effects of the embargo by the pressure and the losses it occasioned, our productions found their way out and to Great Britain, and if during the continuance of the embargo there was a scarcity of English goods it was assuredly an artificial scarcity created by the dealers to enhance their prices. The trade between the two countries was kept up, though carried on in a different manner and by different men. Such too has been the effect of the French decrees, and according to the opinion of practical statesmen, such will hereafter be their operation. They may change the old channel, but the stream cannot be pent up; it must and will find its way out.

At the effect of the French decrees and the state of British commerce have such an intimate connection with this subject and have accordingly been strongly insisted on in the discussion of the bill, we are bound to look them fully in the face, and I will therefore proceed to view them a little more in detail.

In the first place I remark that the wants of the people on the continent must be satisfied and are at war with the regulations of the French emperor. In that quarter of the world as in this, the people have surplus productions which they have in the practice of exchanging for the articles of other countries. The articles taken in exchange are actually or from habit necessities which the people cannot do without or do not wish to be deprived of. And if a vent cannot be found by the continental nations for their surplus productions, they become of no value and are lost to the owner. When we find commercial regulations thus at variance with the wishes, the interests and the wants of a people they will most assuredly be evaded unless enforced by the hand of omnipotence.

Again, the French decrees are enforced by fear and not from inclination. Does any one believe that in Austria or Prussia or Sweden or the Hanse towns, these regulations have been received with favor or have been adopted from any other motive than fear of the French emperor. When this is the case, when a government is compelled at the command of a powerful neighbor to adopt a system of commercial restriction which impoverishes the country and is counter to the feelings and habits of its subjects, if the commerce is not secretly permitted, much pains will not be taken to prevent it. As a proof of this we have only to turn our eyes on Holland, a country bordering on modern France & ruled under Napoleon by his brother. Yet in this very country a trade with England is carried on to such an extent, that we find the emperor not merely complaining of it, but threatening for that cause alone to annex Holland to his empire. If such is the fact in Holland, what must the case in other kingdoms further removed from France and not ruled by any of the Bonaparte dynasty.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers enclosed in a letter dated February 27th, 1810, by mail, from Jefferson, Culpepper county, to Mr. John Withers, Alexandria, one hundred and thirty five dollars in bank notes as annexed below, which letter has not yet been received, consequently it appears that the money has been lost or mislaid: therefore, it is requested that postmasters on the route will examine their offices and endeavor to correct the error or detect the offender.

One note, Virginia bank, no. 2248, dated 18th March, 1806, for twenty dollars.
One ditto, ditto, no. 1976, dated 4th December, 1805, for twenty dollars.
One ditto, ditto, no. 543, dated 11th February, 1805, for ten dollars.
One ditto, ditto, no. 27, dated 28th December, 1809, for ten dollars.
One ditto, ditto, no. 1827, dated 3d December, 1808, for ten dollars.
One ditto, Potowmac, no. 211, dated 6th April, 1809, for twenty dollars.

One ditto, ditto, no. 315, dated 10th February, 1807, for five dollars.
One ditto, ditto, (supposed) no. 331, dated 2d December, 1804, for ten dollars.
One ditto, ditto, no. 259, dated 25th November, 1805, for ten dollars.
One ditto, Columbia, no. 184, dated 25th March, 1809, for ten dollars.

One ditto, ditto, no. 168, dated 15th September, 1808, for ten dollars.—135 do.
Pendleton and Fishback.
Jefferson, March 27, 1810. [April 3.]

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

To the Freeholders of Fairfax County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

HAVING been announced through the medium of the Alexandria Gazette, by a "Freeholder of Fairfax," as a person willing to represent the county in the next general assembly of Virginia, it might seem as if it were incumbent on me to assent or dissent thereto in the same public manner. Never having authorised I had determined not to sanction the nomination, in hopes that some other person better qualified and more inclined to the office than myself would be brought forward: but from any information which I possess it does not appear that any other has been named.

As my name was announced without my consent, it would require no apology on my part to withdraw it, and I certainly should do so unambitiously as I am, and ever have been of political honors, were I to consult my individual feelings and convenience, more than the pressing solicitations of a number of Freeholders, to whose opinions I feel bound to manifest the greatest deference: Not that I am unconscious that there are many gentlemen of the country better qualified than myself to perform the important duties proposed to be confided to me; but because I hold it to be the duty of every citizen freely to yield his time and best exertions to the service of his country whenever he may be called by it to do so. Under the influence of these motives alone I have determined to assent to the nomination of my name, as a candidate for your suffrage, and if the people of the county shall think proper to repose their confidence in me at the approaching election, it will be an event extremely grateful to my heart—and in return I can only promise to devote to their service, with zeal and fidelity, the full exertion of my talents, such as they are, to maintain the honor and liberty, the safety, peace and prosperity of our common country—in which are all my attachments, and on whose fate depend all my interests.

Again, the French decrees are enforced by fear and not from inclination. Does any one believe that in Austria or Prussia or Sweden or the Hanse towns, these regulations have been received with favor or have been adopted from any other motive than fear of the French emperor. When this is the case, when a government is compelled at the command of a powerful neighbor to adopt a system of commercial restriction which impoverishes the country and is counter to the feelings and habits of its subjects, if the commerce is not secretly permitted, much pains will not be taken to prevent it. As a proof of this we have only to turn our eyes on Holland, a country bordering on modern France & ruled under Napoleon by his brother. Yet in this very country a trade with England is carried on to such an extent, that we find the emperor not merely complaining of it, but threatening for that cause alone to annex Holland to his empire. If such is the fact in Holland, what must the case in other kingdoms further removed from France and not ruled by any of the Bonaparte dynasty.

An accidental and present lameness, rendering it inconvenient to me to ride on horse back.—Such of the Freeholders with whom I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, will be good enough to excuse my not waiting upon them at their houses, which nothing but necessity could prevent my doing: and I beg leave to subscribe myself with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration their obedient humble servant.

RICHARD M. SCOTT.
Bush Hill, April 5, 1810.

On Monday arrived at Manchester, the brig Alonzo, captain Burges, from Malaga, with Gibraltar papers of January 7, Malaga papers to January 18, marine intelligence, and the following extracts of letters:

" MALAGA, Jan. 20.
" Among the lower classes of people the greatest enthusiasm continues to prevail, and great sacrifices will be made to prevent our being overrun. It will not be surprising should they rise in mass; and as the roads in general are bad, and of difficult access, the enemy will be materially annoyed. If great reinforcements arrive from France, in the long run we may be subjugated; but the French government will never find a friend in this country in the present generation."

" MALAGA, Jan. 22.
" The members who are to comprise the Cortes of the nation have been chosen. In this province we have made a good selection. No person of title, nor any one holding a public office has been chosen."

P. S. We are just informed that General Lacy has taken 900 Frenchmen of a corps who attempted to pass the Sierra Morena."

" MALAGA, Jan. 23.
" Two officers of the Voluntary frigate, arrived here last evening from Gibraltar,

and mention, that they carried from Mahon to the French Deputies that had been to see General Collingwood, and landed them on the coast of France, near Marseilles, in the night time. That the object of their mission was a perfect secret, but that it was generally supposed they had carried proposals to the south of France and part of Italy, to declare themselves independent, and so said they should be considered neutrals to the English."

DOUBLE DEALINGS.

The contents of the following letter are of an extraordinary a nature, that we hardly know what to think. If it is not true, the administration will certainly at once disown it; otherwise we suppose an enquiry will be instituted by the representatives of the people. This is the first intimation we have had of an American minister at the court of King Joe. Nor do we recollect of any such nomination being submitted to the senate.

Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz, dated 17th January, 1810.

"I have just seen Madrid dates to the 1st instant, and cannot avoid relating to you a curious fact mentioned in a letter under that date, from a person of respectability—"

"Yesterday, (the 30th December) the criminal court, appointed by the unfeeling intruder, King Joseph, took cognizance of the cause of an Irish clergyman, who acts as *Charge des Affaires of the United States in this capital*, and who has been imprisoned upwards of two months by order of the usurper." Until now, it was not known here that the present administration was playing a double game in Spain, and that whilst they gave orders to Mr. Eaton to follow the Supreme Central Junta in the character of their representative, they also had another agent near the court of the intruding monarch. The few Americans here have seen with deep regret this double game, and cannot help drawing a comparison betwixt the legislative government of Spain and that of the usurper. The Junta treats Mr. Erving with every possible respect and attention, while King Joseph imprisons and ill treats the agent, representing near his person, the American government. Since this circumstance has transpired, I blush to meet my Spanish friends; however, I am glad to observe they discriminate between the act of a set of men who would wish to favor French usurpation and tyranny, to answer their private views, and the wishes of all true Americans who surely never can approve, they say, an attempt against the liberties of a great and independent nation."

Extract from the same person, dated 24th January.

"Since the defeat of the French in the passes of Sierra Morena, all is again in confusion in Madrid. We have just learned that King Joe, the barbarian, has ordered the beautiful custom-house, post-office, and other public buildings in Madrid, to be immediately demolished; by this time I suppose those elegant edifices no longer exist. Joseph consulted his friends respecting the demolition of the magnificent new palace he inhabits; but this has been suspended for the present. Meanwhile his rapacity and that of his myrmidons is beyond conception; they rob and plunder the plate, jewels and other valuable effects of the churches, convents, and individuals; and such is their avidity for gold that they even scrape off the gilding of picture frames and columns, and burn every ray of tissue they meet with. This conduct of the French induces the Spaniards to believe their visitors are about quitting that capital. God grant they may, and the kingdom too, for as long as a Frenchman remains in Spain there will be no peace or happiness."

SPOTTED FEVER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Petersham, to his friend in Boston, dated Petersham, March 19.

"The distresses of this part of the country is beyond any thing you can conceive. Seven men and women and one child were buried in Petersham, this afternoon. Sixty are now sick. Doctor Holmes told me this day, that twenty physicians would not be too many for that town alone, and the disorder has made its appearance in Athol."

Some account of the SPOTTED FEVER, which has made its appearance, and now rages in Petersham, in the county of Worcester, and some other adjacent towns, particularly the town of Dana, Massachusetts.

The following are some of its characteristic marks as it has fallen under our obser-

vation. It begins with shifting pains in different parts of the body, most frequently in some of the limbs, often in some of the larger joints, as the knee, the hip, or the shoulder, shifting from place to place, and frequently to the head or stomach, and often from one to the other of those last mentioned parts, with a sense of universal uneasiness or restlessness.

These symptoms are accompanied with cold shiverings and other marks of fever, which are soon followed by a remarkable and general prostration of the strength, and a depraved action of the sensitive organs. In some violent cases the sight is much impaired, and even totally, though temporarily lost.

The eyes appear sometimes dead or glassy; but at other times, especially during the progress of the disease, they appear red or suffused. The pupil is frequently more or less dilated; but sometimes contracted to almost a point; and sometimes these states alternate with each other. The tongue has been invariably covered with a whitish coat and moist.

The pulse is generally a little increased in frequency, remarkably intermittent, and between the intermissions unequal both in strength and quickness; but in some few mild cases it is very little altered.

There is generally great distress at the stomach, with nausea, and for the most part some vomiting.

Respiration is in all cases much disordered; but the labor seems to arise rather from the difficulty of inflating, than from any infraction of the lungs, as there is no cough.

Petechia, or livid blotches, or a red fiery eruption, sometimes in clusters and sometimes in large and distinct pustules, in most cases appear on the surface of most parts of the body, and sometimes they are general. These pustules most commonly break, discharge a little thin watery fluid and dry up; but sometimes they mature, forming ulcers which may not heal till after recovering. But neither the spots nor the eruptions are inseparably connected with the disease. But when the eruptions do appear they are attended with much itching.

Consciousness, especially in adult males, sometimes remains to the last unimpaired. But in females violent hysterical symptoms, with high delirium, have within a few hours supervened. And in young children stupor sometimes comes on soon after the vomiting which announces the approach of the disease, and continues till death.

In regard to the prognosticks in this disease, our observation enables us to state, that from those cases attended with petechia, few recover, whilst those accompanied by an early eruption, more generally and more safely get through the disease.

The duration of the disease is to us uncertain. Some have died within twelve hours, others within twenty four from the time of the attack; while a large proportion of others have had the violence of it broken within forty eight hours, when it runs into the form of a mild typhus of uncertain duration.

ABRAHAM HASKELL,
MASON SPOONER,
JACOB HOLMES.
PETERSHAM, March 9, 1810.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, April 3.

[CONCLUDED.]

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

The question on Mr. Bibb's motion for postponement was taken by ayes and noes and lost—Ayes 33—Noses 69.

The question was then taken on the first member of the resolution; but before the vote was declared, Mr. M'Kim rose and requested to change his vote, as he had voted, he said, contrary to his intention. Mr. Randolph objected to the gentleman's altering his vote without the unanimous consent of the house. Several questions of order were raised and appeals taken, which kept the house to a late hour, when an adjournment took place without deciding any thing. The vote on the resolution was not declared.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

After considerable debate relative to the journals, which, on account of the various questions of order and appeals, it was next to impossible to have very correct: Mr. Love rose and offered a resolution relative to the Bank of the United States. Mr. Randolph stated that the house could not proceed to any business until the business of yesterday should be finished, "as the clerk was at this instant counting the yeas and nays on the question left last

evening." The resolution of Mr. Love was laid on the table, and the house plunged itself again into the embarrassment, out of which they had been lifted yesterday, by the unprecedented adjournment.

At half past one the questions of order were decided, and the clerk proceeded to call the ayes and noes on the first member of Mr. Pitkin's resolution, as taken last evening. The vote stood, ayes 87, noses 24.

The ayes and noes on the second member were, Ayes 78—Noses 31. On the whole resolution the vote was Ayes 80—Noses 29. A committee of five was ordered; and Mr. Pitkin moved the following resolution: Resolved, that the committee to be appointed to inquire into the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, be appointed by ballot, and that on the 8th day of April instant this house will proceed to the appointment.

The question was taken by ayes and noes and negatived. Ayes 52, noses 64.

The house then resumed the consideration of the resolution for adjourning Congress on the 23d inst. It was agreed to.

Adjourned.

We understand, that a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the secretary of state, dated January 20th, has been received by the same, arrived at Norfolk, which states that our affairs with the French government had at that time assumed a more favorable aspect. Gen. Armstrong had ordered the John Adams to repair to England, to receive Mr. Pinckney's dispatches, and to return to France, for lieut. Fenwick, who would be charged with the French dispatches.

(Nat. Intell.)

Union College Lottery:

Tickets will advance on Monday next, to ten dollars.

Present price Nine Dollars Fifty Cents.

For sale by

Robert Gray.

April 5.

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in which I now reside, at the corner of Fairfax and Queen streets—The Ware-House part of the tenement I shall retain the use of—To a good ten it will be let at a very moderate rent. Possession may be had in two or three weeks.

Cuthbert Powell.

April 5.

60

Lease of Sebastian Spring Tavern

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the premises on Thursday the 5th of April next, at 10 o'clock, precisely, the unexpired lease of the above Tavern (including three summers) with 15 acres of Land, with or without the improvements. Further particulars at time of sale.

At same time will be sold a variety of Bar Room Furniture, consisting of gallon, half gallon, quart, pint and half pint Tumblers, common and Champaign wine-glasses, quart, pint and half pint decanters, common and China bowls of large and small sizes, waiters of every description, patent lamps, and a variety of other articles, suitable for tavern keeping. Also, a small stock of Liquors, 3 Soves, one of them very handsome, a few Farming utensils, a Grindstone, a Horse and Cart and two fine Cows. Possession of the place will be given within 10 days from day of sale.

N. B. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, containing 3 rooms on the lower floor, besides a family closet and bar room; and two lodging rooms above; a good kitchen, stable, a large shed, a store house, a dairy, a bath house, fowl house, &c. &c.

March 29.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Thursday the 12th inst.

April 5.

NOTICE.

THE PEWS in the lower part of the New Episcopal Church, St. Paul's, will be let on Saturday the 14th inst. For which purpose the church will be open and the Wardens will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Wardens.

April 5.

LANDING,

From the schooner John, Captain Aries, from Norfolk, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

35 hogsheads of Molasses,

3 bales Beerboog Cloth,

March 28.

ALEXANDRIA CIRCUS,

Corner of Cameron and St. Asaph Streets

Messrs. PEPIN & BRESCARD

Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that they have arrived in their city, with all their company of EQUESTRIANS, and that they propose to give a few representations of

FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP.

The first Representation will take place ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 5th, 1810.

TO COMMENCE WITH THE GRAND MILITARY MANOEUVRE, By Eight Persons well Mounted.

Mr. FRANCIS will perform on his horse, and dance a variety of steps, and will terminate by leaping over his horse to the right and left. Mr. CODET will signalise himself by difficult seats of horsemanship, and surprise the spectators by leaping over his whip and falling a prodigious height on his knees.

Master DIEGO will distinguish himself by many feats of address, and terminate his exercises by the seats of the Hoop, surprising for a youth of his age.

The Comic Scene of the English Taylor, by Mr. Cadet.

Mr. CAYETANO will, in the character of CLOWN, perform the great STILL VAULTING, likewise will leap over a Hat, Glove, Hoops, & terminate by throwing himself

Topography, Firing a pair of Pistols.

The famous Horse Noble Will Leap over several Bars, Young Diego on his Back!!!

Mr. PEPIN, the American Equestrian, will signalise himself in his performance, he will sit on a Chair, his horse in full speed, and after many surprising feats too numerous to mention will terminate his exercises by Leaping over Four Rethangs. Mr. BRESCARD will perform on TWO HORSES a variety of seats of address, will throw in the air Apples and Oranges, and catch them on a fork, &c.

The Performance to conclude with the admired scene of the Domestic Horse, by the famous Conqueror,

Who will, when ordered by his master, bring a Handkerchief, Basket, Chair, &c.

The doors to be opened at half past 5 o'clock, and the performance commence at half past 4 o'clock.

First Places, One Dollar—Pit, 50 Cents, Children under eight years old, half price.

Messrs. Pepin & Brescard respectfully inform the public, that during the short time they intend to remain in Alexandria, they will perform every fair day, which will be announced by the sound of Trumpet.

April 5.

CAUTION.

A BLANK CHECK of mine having been stolen out of the compting room, I shall in future draw my checks payable to order, and have no checks out.

John Janney.

3d month 30th.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will sell the PLANTATION known by the name of Mount Aim, lying in the state of Virginia, immediately on the post road, about 9 miles from Alexandria. This farm contains upwards of seven hundred acres the soil is well adapted for wheat, corn or tobacco—there are on the farm two houses, one of which is a commodious dwelling with a good kitchen, and the other is a two story building 32 feet square, shingled and weather boarded but not finished inside, it is situated immediately on the post road and is an excellent stand for a tavern. Mr. Edgar McCarty, of Cedar Grove, who resides near this property, will on application show it to any person desirous of purchasing.

I will also sell that valuable property known by the name of McCarty's Island, in the Potomac river, about 20 miles above George-Town—this island contains upwards of three hundred acres, the soil is equal in quality to any land in the western country, and is surpassed by none for valuable timber for house and ship-building, only about 20 acres are cleared. A further description is deemed unnecessary as it is presumed that any person wanting to purchase will view it. Mr. James Middleton, who lives near this island, will show it on application. For the above described lands a great bargain will be sold on application to the subscriber residing in George-Town.

John W. Bransford.

February 22.

**A List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office, Alexandria, (Columbia) March 31, 1810.**

A.

Mrs. Hannah Adams; Lucy Addison; Mr. Charles Alexander; A. B.

B.

Mr. Thomas K. Beale; Mark Bush; John Bright; Walter D. Brooke; 2; Benjamin M. Brooke; James Bradford; Richard Betty; George Beale; William Burgess; Silas Benham; 2; Joseph Barnhouse; Mrs. Hannah Brice; Thomas Brunt; Monsieur Bank; Christians H. Bailey; Mrs. Bell; Capt. Boaz Bell; 3.

C.

Mr. James Carter; Thomas Carter; Anthony Campioni; George Carter; James Cassin; Mr. — Caton; Thomas Connely; Josiah Cleveland; David Conkley; James Craig; 3; Charles L. Carter; Mrs. Mary Cole; Jane Clark; 3; Sarah Chichester; Mary Cull; Jane Crandell; Susan B. Carr; S. P. Chapman.

D.

Mr. Thomas H. Dawkins; Clement B. Darrell; Joseph Dennis; Jonathan Derry; Samuel Dixon; Messrs Dyaart & Morraw; Mrs. Lydia Dial.

E.

Mr. John Evans, 2; David Estern; Thomas Evans.

F.

Mr. Richard Fitzhugh, 2; Monsieur Fremont; Mrs. Eliza Washington; — Flood; Captain Daniel Forgie.

G.

William Gonsole; Isaac S. Gardner; William Green; Miss Caty Grant.

H.

Mr. William Hunter; Henry Heald; Richard C. Hoe; R. W. Harwood; George J. Ham; John Hopwood; Francis A. Hite; 2; Raphael Hodgkin; Alexander Henderson; Avis Buckner; Doctor Hall; Messieurs Alexander Henderson and Co. 2; Captain Thomas Hite.

I.

Moses Janney, 2; Mr. Jenkins; Charles W. Janson; Thomas H. Jones; Walter Jones; Peter Joel; Phineas Janney; Captain John Jencks; Mrs. Penelope Jameson; Miss Hannah Jenkins.

K.

Rheuben Kirk; Jacob Krider.

L.

John Lindsey; Theob: B: Lee; — Lovering; Alexander J: Lawrence; John Lester; 2; Isaac Lum; William Lethem; Joseph Lupt; Edward Lloyd; George Lee; Captain Eliphalet Loring; Spensor Lunard; Amos Lefavour; Colonel Charles Little.

M.

William Marks; Patrick McNeil, 2; John Moncur; William Morbury; John Mason; Reverend O: F: Magrath; Captain William Minor; Mrs. Juliana Munro; Grace Musgrave.

N.

William C: Newton; Henry Nicholson; Mr. B: N; Captain John Nicoll.

O.

Thomas Ogden.

P.

William H: Parry; Thomas Peebles, 3; Lewis Plum; John C: Pinkham; Joseph Powell; William Patterson; Jacob Phillips; Samuel Packer; Mrs. E: Powell.

R.

Josias Robey; James Reed; James Rigden; Richard Radcliffe; Thomas Rutwick; Doctor Robert Rose; Doctor Itchy Rose; Mrs. Ann Rain; Miss Catharine Richards; Miss Harriet Rozer; Susanna S. Riley; Mr. Thomas Swift; John Shepard; Samuel H. Smith; Amos V: Smith; John Swan; James Selkirk, 2; George Stevenson; George Smith; Simpson Stout; John Sloan; John Shaw; George Simpson; Colonel Philip Stewart; Captain William Stanwood; Captain Eppes Sargeant; Doctor William Smith; Mrs. Catharine Shade; Miss Sarah Sower; Miss Mildred Stevens.

T.

Major G. Triplett; George Toffler; John Tracey; Thomas Turner; John E. Thompson.

U.

Thomas Usher.

W.

Francis Wheat; Jonathan J. Wheeler; William A: Williams; John R: Walker; W: P; Alexander West; Josiah Watson; John Wilson.

GEORGE GILPIN, P. M.

April 6.

est

CHOCOLATE.

Just received, per schooner Elizabeth, and for sale by

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

25 boxes, and 25 half ditto Baker's Chocolate, part of which is of first quality, in small boxes suitable for families.

They have on hand.

Writing and Wrapping Paper, Mould Candles and Boston Beef, Also, a general assortment Shoes,

March 22.

ee3w

**For Sale at Public Auction,
On Friday the 6th day of April, at 4 o'clock,
on the premises.**

Two Lots of Ground,
on King street, opposite the Store of Mr. Alexander Perry — The lots are 40 feet front by 100 feet deep, to a ten feet alley. They will be sold with all improvements thereon, subject to a ground rent, and on a credit of 3 and 6 months.

Abel Blakeney.

March 28.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets, has for

sale,

8 pipes London Particular Madeira, old

and of superior quality

15 quarter casks Malaga Wine

6 do. Colmenar do.

10 do. Sherry BH & DG Brandy

20 cases old Claret and Vin de Grave

50 barrels Whiskey

8 hds. and 10 barrels Northern Rum

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the best qualities.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries as usual, on moderate terms.

March 28.

GRANL LOTTERY,

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dollars each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Union College Lottery, No. I.

M A N A G E R S.

William W. Gilbert, Isaac Dennison,

Benjamin Dewitt, AND

George Merchant, Stephen Thorne,

S C H E M E.

3 Prizes of \$25,000 is \$75,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 5,000 5,000

4 250 Tickets each, 7,000 7,000

2 2,000 4,000

5 1,000 5,000

28 500 14,000

30 200 6,000

50 100 5,000

100 50 5,000

200 20 4,000

10,500 10 105,000

10,924 Prizes, 245,000

94,076 Blanks,

35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is 245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$4,000.

1st do. 13th do. 250 Tickets from

No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.

1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No.

251 to 500, inclusive.

1st do. 25th do. 50 do. from No.

22,001 to 22,250, inclusive.

1st do. 30th do. 250 do. from No.

22,351 to 22,500, inclusive.

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dollars.

1st do. 40th do. 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

Fifst 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers, shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of A, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No. 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Publc Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. William Hodges, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on FRIDAY, the 26th April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodges by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, Trustee.

Nov. 27. cots

**ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,**

Prepared by RICHARD LEE & SON,

Have been in high estimation and general use throughout the United States, for upwards of ten years. And it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article, the productions of ignorance and experience, urged by envy and penury, have been intruded on the public, seen for a day, and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Couplets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenger.
This medicine is superior to any offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixer.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumption, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c. &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops,
For the cure of agues, remittent, and intermitting fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion,
Celebrated for the cure of ring-worms, tatters, &c. &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops,
Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines having come into general use, they are frequently purchased not only by Druggists, but by country store keepers to sell again; in order that the